

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 6, 1974

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**Greeting 30th Anniversary of
Albania's Liberation**

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**Continue to Do a Good Job in
Criticizing Lin Piao and
Confucius**

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**Lawful Rights of Cambodian People
Must Be Restored**

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北京周报

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Greeting 30th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

Comrade Enver Hoxha,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Albanian Party of Labour

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi,

President of the Presidium of the People's As-
sembly of the People's Republic of Albania

Comrade Mehmet Shehu,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
People's Republic of Albania

Tirana

Dear Comrades:

Thirty years have elapsed since the liberation of heroic Albania. On this occasion when all the fraternal Albanian people are joyously celebrating this glorious festival, we wish to extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, our warmest congratulations to you, to the Albanian Party of Labour and to the Albanian Government and people.

The 30 years since the liberation of Albania were years in which the Albanian people waged valiant struggles against domestic and foreign enemies and in which Albania triumphantly advanced along the road of socialism.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by their great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people have in these 30 years upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, continually unfolded movements of revolutionization, relied on their own efforts and worked hard for the prosperity and strength of their country, thus achieving brilliant successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Albania has undergone a fundamental change; it was poor and backward but has now become a thriving socialist country. Upholding Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have consistently supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of

all countries, resolutely opposed the policy of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and in particular, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Soviet modern revisionism. The staunch and unyielding spirit of the Albanian people has won the admiration and praise of the people of all countries.

The Chinese and Albanian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. The Chinese people are rejoiced and inspired by the achievements of the Albanian people on all fronts and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in the years to come.

The Chinese and Albanian Parties, our two countries and peoples have forged profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the struggle against their common enemies. This friendship and this unity constitute a tremendous force that encourages our two peoples in their continuous onward march, are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are indestructible. As always, the Chinese people will unite closely with the Albanian people and fight together with them for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China

Tung Pi-wu,

Acting Chairman of the
People's Republic of China

Chu Teh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai,

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking, November 28, 1974

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Ends Peking Visit

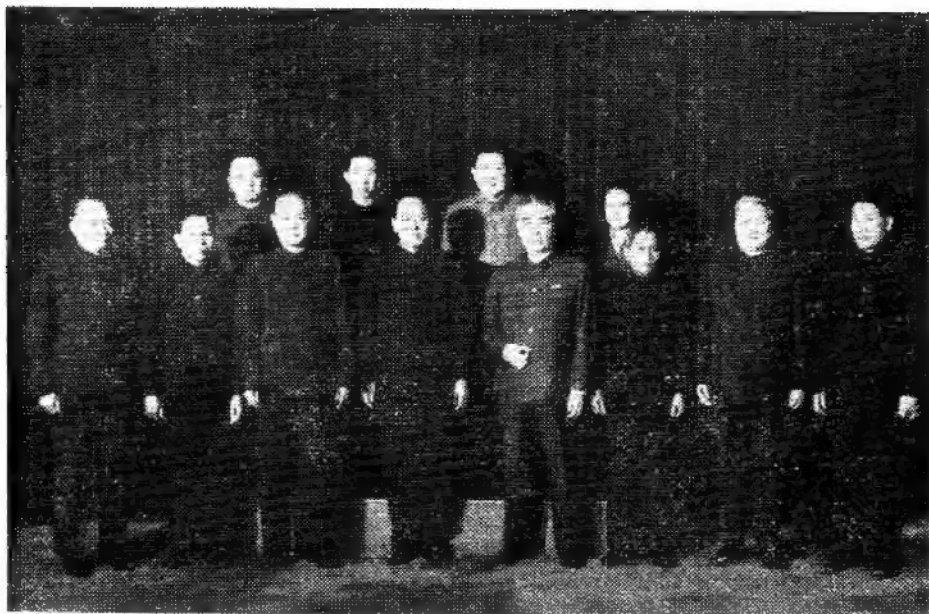
Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, and the delegation led by him, the Economic and Financial Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia concluded a visit to Peking on November 25.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly meeting with Ieng Sary and the delegation on November 24 in a hospital in Peking. The Chinese and Cambodian sides had sincere and friendly talks on questions of common concern, and the delegation had an extensive exchange of experience with Chinese financial and economic departments.

Under the auspices of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, delegation leader Ieng Sary gave a farewell banquet

on November 24. Among the guests at the banquet were Chinese leaders Chang Chun-chiao and Li Hsien-nien. Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth were also present.

Delegation leader Ieng Sary and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke



Premier Chou En-lai meets Ieng Sary and the Cambodian delegation he heads.

at the banquet which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Speaking about the victories of the Cambodian armed forces and people in their revolutionary war for national liberation, the Cambodian delegation leader said: After being tempered in more than four years of the revolutionary war for national liberation, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have become more determined in their militant stand and their fighting morale is stronger. Making no compromises and holding no negotiations, they both will resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the Phnom Penh traitorous clique until the realization of the five-point declaration made on March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The friendship forged by the Chinese and Cambodian people in struggle has stood tests. The great victories of the Cambodian people are a tremendous encouragement and support to the Chinese people. The Chinese people have always regarded the just struggle of the Cambodian people as their own struggle and support of the just cause of the Cambodian people as the bounden internationalist duty of the rear area. The Chinese and Cam-

bodian people will for ever unite and fight together and win victories together in the common struggle against imperialism.

In conclusion, he asked the Cambodian comrades-in-arms to convey, when they return home, the high respects and cordial regards of the Chinese people to the Cambodian people who are waging a valiant struggle. He wished the Cambodian people new and still greater victories.

Lao Patriotic Front Friendship Delegation Welcomed

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries organized a mass rally on November 22 to welcome the Friendship Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front led by Chanmi Duongboubti, Member of the L.P.F. Central Committee and Chairman of the Propaganda and Training Commission of the Central Committee.

At the rally were Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chai Tse-min, President of the host association, and more than 1,000 people in the Chinese capital.

In his speech, President Chai Tse-min praised the Lao people for the great victories they have won in their protracted, unremitting and heroic struggle to safeguard national independence and for national liberation. He said: "The victories of the

Lao people have once again proved that the people of small countries can certainly shake off the control by imperialism and colonialism and triumph over aggression by big countries, so long as they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and hold in their own hands the destiny of their own countries."

In the past year and more, he said, the Lao people carried on an unremitting struggle for the strict implementation of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol and for safeguarding peace and national concord in Laos. President Chai expressed the deep conviction that so long as they persevere in struggle, the Lao people will surely realize their national desire of establishing a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

He said: The Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the Lao people in their just struggle till they win final victory.

In his speech, delegation leader Chanmi said: The signing of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol was a fruit paid for in blood by the Lao people over the past dozens of years. It has tipped the scale of the balance of forces in favour of the patriotic forces continuing their just cause of saving the nation and building up a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos. This is also a contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

(Continued on p. 4)

COMMUNIQUE

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, visited the People's Republic of China from November 25 through November 29, 1974. The Chinese and U.S. sides held frank, wide-ranging and mutually beneficial talks. They reaffirmed their unchanged commitment to the principles of the Shanghai Communiqué. The two governments agreed that President Gerald R. Ford would visit the People's Republic of China in 1975.

Continue to Do a Good Job in Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

THE whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are now conscientiously carrying out the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and the situation in revolution and production on all fronts is getting better and better.

In such an excellent situation, is it still necessary to consider the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius a matter of paramount importance and keep a firm grasp on it? It is. To continue to do a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius is precisely an important component part of the successive directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Only by broadening and deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius over a long period of time can we consolidate and develop the excellent situation and win new victories.

This excellent situation has been brought about in the course of struggle and is an outcome of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. In this great political and ideological struggle, we have criticized the revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius; this has helped the masses in their hundreds of millions raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, expanded the positions of Marxism in the various spheres of the superstructure and given a powerful impetus to the deepening of the socialist revolution and the development of socialist construction. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has consolidated and developed the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and its far-reaching influence on China's socialist cause has manifested and will continue to manifest itself more and more fully. The present excellent situation would have been out of the question without the victory of Marxism in its struggle against revisionism and the victory of the proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie. Any tendency towards complacency and slackness does not benefit carrying forward the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, nor does it benefit the development of the excellent situation.

"One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." Lin Piao's revisionist line and his fallacies, which were directed at splitting the Party, splitting the revolutionary ranks, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing the socialist new things, must be criticized more penetratingly. This is of tremendous importance to strengthening unity. Criticism of Confucius is more difficult than criticism of Lin Piao. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have been subjected to extensive

criticism, but it will take a prolonged struggle to thoroughly eliminate all their influence. We must persevere in using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and the history of class struggle as a whole. A still greater amount of work has to be done in closely linking the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, using Marxism to occupy the entire realm of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law, fostering and developing the socialist new things, adhering to the socialist road and criticizing tendencies towards capitalism. Thus, far from almost complete, the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius demands that we continue to make painstaking efforts, carry the criticism forward and grasp it firmly and effectively in a practical way. We must continue to advance in the midst of victories, carry the socialist revolution in the superstructure through to the end and never give up the weapon of criticism.

To continue making the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius a matter of paramount importance plays a big part in developing the excellent situation. With the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a new situation of vigorous development in China's national economy is emerging. We should grasp this favourable opportunity and redouble our efforts to expedite socialist construction. And, in doing so, we must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," and we must always keep a firm grip on big issues and on the line. Doing a good job in revolution and following a correct line—that is of basic importance in ensuring good production. This is borne out in practice. When we have done a good job in revolution and when we have a correct line and unity among the masses, production will go up; otherwise, it will fall behind. We must at all times persist in grasping revolution and promoting production and putting proletarian politics in command of the economy and professional work. However big the task and however busy the work, we must see to it that we do a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in improving our political and ideological work. This holds good in production and also in all other work.

At present, we must direct our main attention to study and criticism. We must further raise our consciousness of the necessity to read and study conscientiously.

tiously, and organize the cadres and masses to painstakingly study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. Only by grasping the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism can we make deep-going, analytical and convincing criticisms of revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and scientifically sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and class struggle as a whole, find out what the laws governing these struggles are and truly **make the past serve the present**. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and closely link the study of theory, history and the present situation. In this respect, the study and good grasp of Marxist theory is of key importance. Only when we study well can we do better in combining theory with practice and in combining history with present reality, raise criticism to a higher level and push the movement forward.

"The masses are the real heroes." The broad masses have created many new things in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus opening up fresh avenues for developing the movement in depth. We must go deep among the masses and, together with

them, study and carry out criticism and grasp typical examples. We must be good at discovering and summing up the new experience and new things created by the masses, and at popularizing them in good time to guide the work in a whole area. We must bring into play the militant role of the contingents of worker-peasant-soldier activists in theoretical study in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, so as to consolidate them and raise their level in the struggle; at the same time, various ways should be adopted to enable the professional theoretical workers to integrate better with them. The movement is advancing and new situations and new things are constantly emerging. So long as we firmly carry out the series of instructions by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, so long as we strengthen the Party's leadership and revolutionary unity, we shall be able to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius over a long period of time and further promote production. Let us welcome the coming year 1975 with new achievements in revolution and production!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 28,

Thirty Years of Splendid Victories

NOVEMBER 29 marked the 30th anniversary of Albania's liberation. Thirty years ago, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people, through arduous armed struggle, defeated the Italian and German fascist aggressors, overthrew landlord-bourgeois reactionary rule and founded a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On this glorious festival of the Albanian people, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and with Wu Kuei-hsien, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as the deputy leader: the Chinese Workers' Delegation; the Chinese Goodwill Delegation; and the *Renmin Ribao* Delegation observed the military parade and mass procession and took part in other celebrations in Tirana.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation in Albania

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation on separate occasions during its stay in Tirana. Comrade Shehu and the delegation held talks

on strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two Parties and two countries as well as on the international situation. The views of both sides were fully identical on all questions discussed. Comrade Shehu gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. All this vividly demonstrated the great friendship and unbreakable unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania forged by Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On November 30, when the delegation visited the Elbasan Metallurgical Combine which is under construction, it received a warm welcome from the local labouring people and workers. First Secretary of the Elbasan District Party Committee Jashar Menzelxhiu and delegation leader Yao Wen-yuan spoke at the grand welcoming meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Jashar Menzelxhiu said: The great revolutionary friendship and fraternal relations between Albania and China will always be triumphant. This friendship has become a great source of inspiration and an example in the world.

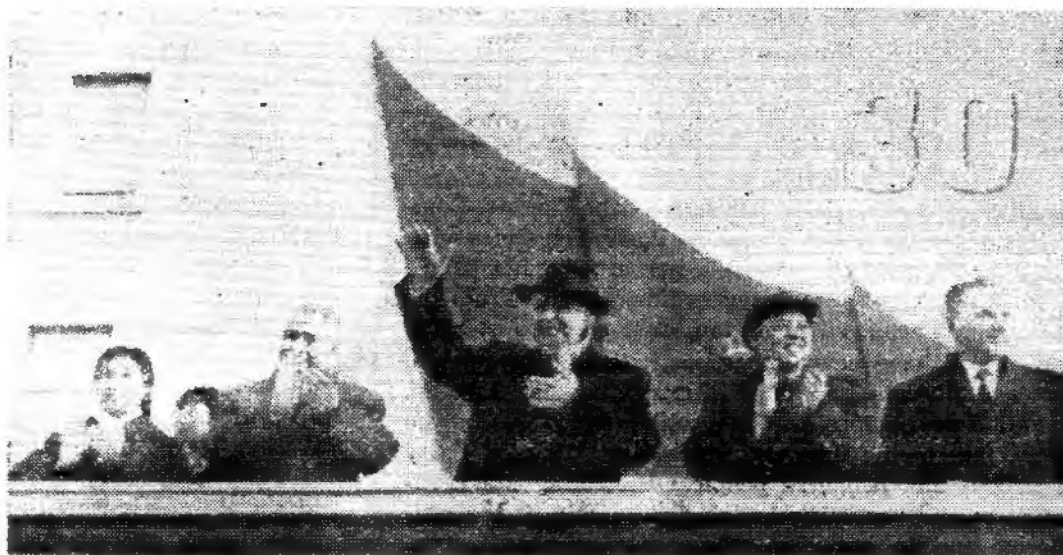
Comrade Yao Wen-yuan said in his speech: "In the fierce class struggle in the world arena, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have fought resolutely against imperialism and social-imperialism and against modern revisionism, and supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of various countries. Unyielding in the face of imperialism and social-imperialism, the

Albanian people have carried out a protracted and tit-for-tat struggle with dauntless heroism. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have infinite admiration for the revolutionary fighting spirit of the Albanian Party of Labour and the people of Albania."

Referring to the current international situation, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan said: An excellent situation prevails in the world today. The state of great disorder under heaven is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. The consciousness of the proletariat and people of all countries is further heightening and Marxist-Leninist political parties and organizations are growing stronger through revolutionary practice and the summing up of their experience. Peoples of the Third World as well as of the whole world are getting united on a broader scale in the struggle against superpower hegemonism. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are beset with difficulties, finding the going very hard. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are being bogged down in acute political and economic crises, and are in a plight which may well be described by the saying, "Flowers fall off, do what one may."

He pointed out: One important feature of imperialism is its rivalry for hegemony. Today, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, while taking Europe as their main arena, are locked in fierce contention in all parts of the world. What the two superpowers have loudly advertised as "detente" and "lasting peace" is sheer deception used to cover up the tension resulting from their rivalry, and is breeding the danger of a new war. Peoples of the world must sharpen their vigilance, stand fully prepared, get further united and persist in their struggle. Hitler in his attempt to lord it over the world was in the end overthrown by the people. Today, when the world situation has taken a turn highly favourable to the peoples and revolution, imperialism and social-imperialism still seek to follow the old road of world hegemony and unleash a new world war. It can be said with certainty that they will come to an even more miserable end; tomorrow's world belongs to the people.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan said in conclusion: "China and Albania are two socialist countries with close relations and their peoples are close brothers. Supporting and encouraging each other, the two Parties and



Comrade Enver Hoxha (middle), Comrade Haxhi Lleshi (fourth from right), Comrade Mehmet Shehu (first from right), Comrade Yao Wen-yuan (second from right) and Comrade Wu Kuai-hsien (first from left) review the military parade and mass processions in Tirana.

peoples have forged close friendship and militant solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. This friendship and solidarity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is therefore indestructible. In the struggle to come, the Chinese people will remain united with the fraternal Albanian people and the proletariat and labouring people of other countries and, guided by Marxism-Leninism, will march together with them to new victories!"

Albanian Ambassador Gives Reception

Albanian Ambassador to China Shtylla gave a reception on November 29 in Peking in celebration of the glorious festival of the Albanian people.

Chinese Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng, Ni Chih-fu and Hsu Hsiang-chien attended the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Shtylla gave an account of the great achievements made by the Albanian people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On Albania's foreign policy, he said: We advocate equality, mutual non-interference, good neighbourliness, solidarity among all people and countries in the struggle for liberty, independence and social progress, and uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and the superpowers' policy of aggression.

The Ambassador said: "Our Party and people fully support your Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the class struggle launched extensively in the domain of the superstructure throughout China in line with the great Marxist-Leninist teaching of Chairman Mao."

He said that the Albanian people are determined to hold still higher the all-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism, constantly strengthen the lasting friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people, and consolidate the militant solidarity with the people and all progressive forces in the world.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Yeh Chien-ying said: In the past 30 years, the heroic Albanian people have traversed a by no means ordinary road. From the day Albania achieved liberation, class enemies at home and abroad have never ceased activities of subversion, sabotage, threats and blandishments against Albania. But all these schemes have met with ignominious failure in the face of the firm and unyielding Albanian Party of Labour and Albanian people. Upholding Marxism-Leninism and persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in socialism, the Albanian people have worked hard, self-reliantly and in unity and have built a poor and backward Albania into a thriving socialist country. The Albanian people firmly support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their struggle for liberation and join them in resolutely combating colonialism, imperialism and social-imperialism. Albania's relations with other countries have steadily developed and her international prestige is rising daily.

He said: Now, everywhere in Albania there is a vigorous scene of revolution. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated, the movement of revolutionization has continued to develop in depth, and the political consciousness of the people has steadily risen.

The Vice-Chairman said in conclusion: Our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have been closely bound together by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; we have always supported and encouraged each other and forged profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity. Our friendship is great and unbreakable. No scheme to undermine this friendship will ever succeed. In this excellent international situation, let us unite more closely with the people of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism through to the end.

To mark the glorious festival of the Albanian people, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial, the Chinese Ministry of Post and Telecommunications issued a set of commemorative stamps, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Albania Friendship Association jointly gave a reception, and Peking University, a P.L.A. unit in Peking and the Peking General Internal Combustion Engine Plant held meetings.

Lawful Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Restored

A FIERCE struggle has taken place at the U.N. General Assembly centring on the question of Cambodia. Many countries supported the draft resolution sponsored by 37 countries including Algeria, Albania, Senegal and China; they strongly demanded restoring to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.) its lawful rights in the United Nations and expelling the Lon Nol clique from it and all its organizations. However, the United States spared no effort to make trouble and resort to acts of sabotage. Working behind the scenes and manoeuvring, it got the "amended" draft of 23 countries adopted at the General Assembly by the tiny majority of two votes, thus obstructing the restoration to the Cambodian people of their lawful rights and allowing the traitorous Lon Nol clique to hang on in the United Nations, and trying to use the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. This is a new clear manifestation of U.S. hostility towards the Cambodian people.

Led by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister, R.G.N.U.C. is the sole legitimate government of Cambodia and the genuine representative of the Cambodian nation and people. It has led the Cambodian people for over four

years in courageously fighting a just war of national salvation and has won brilliant victories. It has won recognition from more than 60 countries. The R.G.N.U.C. now enjoys high prestige at home and abroad, while the Lon Nol clique, finding itself further isolated, can only entrench itself in Phnom Penh. The United States panics in the face of the excellent situation in Cambodia. In the recent period, it has exerted pressure on many countries both inside and outside the United Nations and has gone canvassing everywhere. At the U.N. General Assembly, it used procedural manoeuvres, amending the draft resolution it had concocted at one point, voting against its own amendments at another. Its very inconsistencies, confusion and embarrassment fully revealed its passive position and weakness on the Cambodian question and reflected its political and moral defeat.

The United States and a few followers vainly hope to use the draft resolution to peddle what they call a "peaceful solution" to the Cambodian question. They openly advocate that countries "influencing" the Cambodian situation "use their good offices" for "conciliation between these two parties" and even ask the United Nations "to lend appropriate assistance to the two contending parties" in Cambodia. What is behind this is

very evident. "Good offices" means facilitating further U.S. interference in Cambodia; "assistance" means turning the United Nations into an instrument for U.S. aggression against and control of Cambodia. And "conciliation" here means continuing to retain the traitorous Lon Nol clique, a political mummy, and obstruct the victorious advance of the Cambodian people. In a word, the United States wants to force, through the United Nations, the R.G.N.U.C. to go into so-called negotiations with the puppet of imperialism so as to legalize U.S. imperialist aggression and interference in Cambodia and make the Cambodian people accept an "American peace." This scheme can never succeed.

Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a statement on November 28 strongly condemning the draft resolution the United States had masterminded and railroaded through the U.N. General Assembly. He solemnly pointed out: "This resolution of the United Nations is aimed at saving the life of neo-colonialism established in Phnom Penh by the United States and of its servile creature — the false 'Khmer republic' — and preventing the Cambodian people from accomplishing their cause, complete liberation of their fatherland (Cambodia)." He firmly refused any "negotiations" with the Lon Nol clique "under U.N. auspices," and solemnly declared that the Cambodian people will persist in the protracted armed struggle and "will never accept an 'American peace.'" This solemn statement fully expresses the just stand of the R.G.N.U.C. and the fighting will of the Cambodian people. The Chinese people resolutely support this solemn and just stand.

At the U.N. General Assembly, representatives of many Third World countries spoke out of a sense of justice, expressing great indignation at the manoeuvres the United States and a few followers had used on the Cambodian question. With a fighting will and in categorical terms, they firmly supported the restoration of the Cambodian people's lawful rights in the United Nations. This was an eloquent example of the strong will of the numerous Third World countries and people to fight in unity together with the Cambodian people.

The essence of the Cambodian question lies in the fact that a superpower wantonly carries out subversive and aggressive activities against a sovereign state of the Third World that follows a policy of non-alignment, and illegally deprives the legitimate government of that country, a victim of aggression, of its right in the United Nations. The key to the settlement of this question is for the U.S. Government to stop all its support and aid to the traitorous Lon Nol clique at once and let the Cambodian people settle their own affairs by themselves without any outside interference.

The Cambodian people's revolutionary cause is advancing triumphantly. To restore the lawful rights of the R.G.N.U.C. in the United Nations and expel the Lon Nol clique from this organization has become a general trend and popular demand. Although restoration of the lawful rights of the Cambodian people in the United Nations has been temporarily delayed, this can never prevent the ultimate realization of the just demand of the Cambodian people and all the people of the world.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, December 1)

(Continued from p. 4.)

The delegation leader pointed out: After the founding of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and the National Coalition Political Council, U.S. imperialism and the ultra-Rightist reactionaries on the Vientiane side, with ulterior motives, resorted to various rough acts to obstruct and delay the implementation of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol and the various regulations the two sides had agreed upon, and obstruct and disrupt the restoration of peace and national concord in an attempt to maintain U.S. imperialism's neo-colonialist interests in Laos. "To carry out the various provisions of the Vientiane agreement and the protocol," he said, "the Lao people have to go through complicated and sharp struggles. However, we are convinced that their just cause of saving their nation is sure to be crowned with final victory."

The Friendship Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front arrived in Peking

on November 19. Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the delegation members on November 22.

Peking-Teheran-Bucharest-Tirana Air Service Inaugurated

The Peking-Teheran-Bucharest-Tirana air service of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) was formally inaugurated on November 27.

The opening of this flight is the result of joint endeavours between the Chinese Government and the Governments of Iran, Romania and Albania.

Expressing warm greetings, a *Renmin Ribao* commentary on November 27 pointed out: China, Iran, Romania and Albania are all de-

veloping countries. The peoples of the four countries shared the same experience of imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and today are confronting the same tasks of opposing imperialism and hegemonism and defending state sovereignty and national independence. When we are celebrating the formal inauguration of the air service between the four countries, we are deeply convinced that through this air bridge of friendship the peoples of these countries and the people of numerous Third World countries will unite more closely in their common struggle.

Two Chinese goodwill delegations left Peking for Teheran and Tirana on board the CAAC inaugural flight to take part in the celebrations of the inauguration of the air service in Iran and Albania and pay friendly visits to the two countries. A Chinese goodwill delegation will soon leave for Bucharest to attend the inauguration celebrations in Romania.

China Insists on Restoring to R.G.N.U.C. Its Lawful Rights

The 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly began its debate on the Cambodian question on November 26. Representatives of many justice-upholding countries in their speeches supported the joint draft resolution sponsored by Algeria and other 36 countries which demanded the restoration to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.) of its lawful rights in the United Nations. Speaking on the same day, Chinese Representative Huang Hua too pointed out with emphasis that a decision should be made at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly to immediately restore the lawful rights of the R.G.N.U.C. in the United Nations and expel the representatives of the traitorous Lon Nol clique. But the United States, by resorting to despicable means and playing tricks on the procedural matter, had the resolution of Japan, Thailand and other 21 countries adopted by the General Assembly with a slim majority, thereby continuing to obstruct the restoration to the R.G.N.U.C. of its lawful rights in the United Nations. "This so-called draft," as pointed out by Chinese Representative Huang Hua in his November 28 speech, "is but a scrap of paper both to Cambodia and to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice. It is utterly null and void and meaningless." Huang Hua also expressed his strong belief that the Cambodian people would eventually win complete victory in their just struggle.

Following are the highlights of the two speeches made by Huang Hua on November 26 and 28 respectively.—Ed.

Huang Hua's November 26 Speech

CHINESE Representative Huang Hua pointed out: "In the past four years and more, the broad masses of the patriotic Cambodian army-men and people, under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the R.G.N.U.C. with Samdech Penn Nouth as the Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan

as the Deputy Prime Minister, have waged a vigorous just war for national salvation to defend the national independence and sovereignty and restore the lost peace and neutrality. As a result, great victories have been achieved. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have already liberated 90 per cent of the total territory and 80 per cent of the population. The Cambodian people's armed forces, growing ever stronger in the fight, have become a powerful people's army with excellent military training and rich fighting experience. The Liberated Areas under the leadership of the R.G.N.U.C. have been daily expanded and consolidated and have been linked up into a contiguous area, where government organs have been established at various levels."

Huang Hua said: "The R.G.N.U.C. representing the true interests of the Cambodian people and having the firm support of the entire people is the sole lawful government of the Cambodian people, while the Lon Nol clique is but a group of Cambodian quislings, a handful of traitorous national scum, which has been imposed on the Cambodian people by outside forces and is, therefore, totally illegal."

He continued: "Since the Cambodian question originated from the interference, subversion and aggression against a non-aligned Third World country by foreign forces, its true settlement requires that the U.S. Government should immediately stop all its support and assistance to the traitorous Lon Nol clique so that the Cambodian people may settle their own affairs free from outside interference. However, the U.S. Government has been doing exactly the opposite. Thus far it has not ceased its interference and aggression against Cambodia; what is more, it has tried in a thousand and one ways to force a great number of member states to agree to retain the traitorous Lon Nol clique which has usurped the seat of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the United Nations. Its purpose is to cover up the facts about its aggression, intervention and subversion and to gain time for continued blood transfusion to this puppet clique to prolong its precarious existence. The so-called 'peace talks' proposal dished up by the Lon Nol clique not long ago is a clumsy farce stage-managed by its foreign boss to that end. The draft resolution recently submitted to the current session of the General As-

sembly by certain countries urging the parties directly concerned in Cambodia to hold talks is also suited to the needs of the policy of the United States."

Huang Hua added: "Completely evading the basic fact that the U.S. aggression is the sole root cause of the war in Cambodia, it attempts to force the lawful government of Cambodia to hold so-called talks with the imperialist puppet through the instrumentality of the United Nations. Under the signboard of 'free from outside interference,' it actually tries hard to defend the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. According to this draft resolution, there would be no need to stop the U.S. aggression and interference in Cambodia. On the contrary, the United Nations would be asked to interfere in a question which falls entirely within the internal affairs of a member state. It can thus be seen that this draft not only contravenes the principles of the U.N. Charter, but runs diametrically counter to a correct solution of the Cambodian question."

He said: "The 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries adopted a resolution condemning the United States for its aggression against Cambodia and its support to the Lon Nol clique and expressing firm support to the R.G.N.U.C. This resolution gave expression to the just voice of the numerous non-aligned and Third World countries and peoples. It is obvious, however, that the aforesaid draft resolution directly contravenes and violates the resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. Hence it is only natural that this draft resolution has been categorically rejected by the R.G.N.U.C. and the numerous non-aligned and Third World countries."

Referring to the statement made by Samdech Sihanouk on October 5 and another one by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan on November 6 this year to the effect that the R.G.N.U.C. refuses to hold talks with the traitorous Lon Nol clique, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government firmly supports this patriotic and just stand of the R.G.N.U.C."

Huang Hua said: "It must be stressed here that the request made by the representative of Thailand on November 21 on behalf of Japan and other co-sponsors that their draft resolution be given priority in voting is utterly groundless. As is known to all, the draft resolution co-sponsored by Algeria and 36 other countries was formally submitted at the 28th Session of the General Assembly and formally resubmitted on October 1 this year. It was only after all this that Japan and other countries tabled their draft resolution on the question of Cambodia on October 18 this year. According to both the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and its practice, the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and 36 other countries should be voted on first as a matter of course."

Huang Hua stated: "In the final analysis, Cambodian affairs must be determined by the Cambodian people

themselves. The just cause of the Cambodian people is bound to triumph. The traitorous Lon Nol clique will certainly be thrown into the dust bin of history by the people of Cambodia and the rest of the world. This is a process which no one can block. We hope that all justice-upholding countries will join us in supporting the draft resolution co-sponsored by Algeria, China and 35 other countries on the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the R.G.N.U.C. in the United Nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the Lon Nol clique from the seat they illegally occupy in the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it, and in firmly opposing the draft resolution designed to further interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia through the instrumentality of the United Nations, thus defeating all schemes aimed at further delaying the restoration of the lawful rights of the R.G.N.U.C. in the United Nations."

Huang Hua's November 28 Speech

CHINESE Representative Huang Hua pointed out that "this so-called [23-nation] draft concocted by a superpower and some of its followers is bound to be severely condemned by all the peoples who uphold justice, truly defend the principles of the U.N. Charter and oppose imperialist aggression."

Huang Hua continued: "Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Sihanouk and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan of the R.G.N.U.C. have repeatedly exposed on behalf of the National United Front of Cambodia, the R.G.N.U.C. and the people's armed forces that the draft resolution co-sponsored by Japan and other countries is a new scheme masterminded by the United States. They have solemnly declared their categorical refusal to hold any negotiations or have any compromise with the traitorous Lon Nol clique and their determination to carry on a resolute struggle until the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh has been completely wiped out and the foreign aggressors have been driven out so that Cambodia may obtain genuine independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and democracy on the basis of territorial integrity. These are facts known to all. Hence, this so-called draft is but a scrap of paper both to Cambodia and to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice. It is utterly null and void and meaningless."

Huang Hua said that the lawful rights of the R.G.N.U.C. in the United Nations will surely be restored, and the traitorous Lon Nol clique is bound to be expelled from the seat it now occupies. With the support of the world people, the Cambodian people, with total victory in their just struggle, will declare the utter bankruptcy of the imperialist policies of aggression and intervention and the complete doom of the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

Chinese Representative's Speech On the Question of Korea

THE First Committee of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly began discussion of the question of Korea on November 25. Chairman of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Li Jong Mok was the first to speak at the committee meeting. He pointed out that measures must be taken by the U.N. General Assembly to urge the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea. The strong will of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland can never be checked by any splittists. Chinese Representative Huang Hua also made a speech on November 29 on the Korean question at the committee meeting. In his speech, Huang Hua first of all expressed warm welcome to the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Foreign Minister Li Jong Mok and firmly supported his speech.

Huang Hua pointed out that Korea forms one nation and had long been a unified country. It was only at the end of World War II that Korea was artificially divided into two parts of north and south. "It is the strong desire and common aspiration of the entire Korean people to eliminate the interference of outside forces and realize the reunification of their fatherland at an early date. All ideas and acts designed to perpetuate the division of Korea have been, and will continue to be indignantly condemned and firmly rejected by the entire Korean people."

Outside Interference Must Be Eliminated

He said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a series of positive and reasonable proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by President Kim Il Sung in May 1972 and the five-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of national reunification he put forth in June 1973 have pointed to the correct road for promoting the cause of Korean reunification. The north and south of Korea issued the north-south joint statement on July 4, 1972 affirming the aforesaid three principles. The issuance of the joint statement unequivocally shows that Korea is an integral whole, that the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the common desire of the entire Korean people, and that the Korean people will be able to solve the question of peaceful reunification through their own efforts provided that the interference by outside forces is terminated.

He pointed out: At its 28th session last year, the General Assembly adopted a "consensus" on the Korean

question, affirming the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and deciding to dissolve the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." It was hoped that there would be further progress in the Korean situation on the existing basis. Regrettably, however, the south Korean authorities have time and again trampled on the north-south joint statement as well as the spirit of the "consensus" of the 28th session of the General Assembly and rejected all the reasonable proposals and suggestions put forward in the talks by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In obstinate pursuance of the policy of creating "two Koreas," a policy of national division, they clamour for a trial of "strength" and have been carrying out military provocations in continuous exacerbation of the relations between the north and south, thus bringing the talks between the north and the south to a stalemate.

Huang Hua said: The Pak Jung Hi clique has dared to act so perversely mainly because it has obtained the support and connivance of the United States. It is a well-known fact that south Korea has all along been under the military, political and economic control of the United States. It is evident that the long-term stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea and its interference in Korea's internal affairs constitute the principal obstacle to the Korean people's realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. In order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to eliminate outside interference and have all U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea. This is a decision which the current session should take as a follow-up of the decision adopted at the 28th session to affirm the principles of peaceful reunification of Korea and dissolve the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea."

U.S. Troops Must Withdraw From South Korea

Huang Hua said: "The item and the related draft resolution proposed by Algeria and other 37 countries on the 'withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations' not only reflect the strong desire and legitimate demand of the Korean people but are in full conformity with the north-south joint statement and the spirit of the 'consensus' on the Korean question adopted at the 28th session. Their draft resolution is entirely correct and most reasonable. It has not only set forth the correct principles for a solution, but has also proposed the specific and reasonable way to achieve it."

He pointed out that after Algeria and other co-sponsors requested the consideration of the item at the current session of the General Assembly, the United States and others hastily proposed a separate item and a related draft resolution. The purpose of that draft is to delay a settlement of the Korean question and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The United States argues that its troops in south Korea "have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country." How can this argument convince anyone? Evidently, such an argument is utterly untenable.

"Recently the United States has openly declared that only a few hundred out of its tens of thousands of troops in south Korea belong to the 'U.N. command,' while the rest are not under the 'U.N. command.' Who does not know that the U.S. troops invaded Korea under the flag of the United Nations at the outset? Over the past two decades and more, it has never dropped that U.N. flag. And now all of a sudden it invokes the bilateral 'U.S.-ROK treaty,' asserting that the tens of thousands of U.S. troops do not belong to the so-called 'U.N. command' and are not U.N. troops in the first place. There are two labels, but no matter how it changes the label, from one to the other, its purpose remains the same, that is, to prolong its stay in Korea, continue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and perpetuate the division of that country," Huang Hua noted.

He continued: The United States alleges that its troops in south Korea are to "maintain peace and security on the Korean Peninsula." This is an even more glaring reversal of the truth. Only the complete elimination of outside interference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea will facilitate further quest for peace and stability and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the north and south of Korea on the basis of the three principles of peaceful reunification.

Huang Hua said: "The United States and others have also tried to camouflage their delay in the troop withdrawal under the pretext of defending the Korean Armistice Agreement. This is also most absurd. Article 60 of the armistice agreement provides that within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc. If the provisions of the armistice agreement had been implemented, would not the questions have long been settled? Yet, owing to the obstruction of the United States and the south Korean authorities, the 1954 Geneva Conference failed to yield any result. In such circumstances, in order to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers were completely, unilaterally and unconditionally withdrawn from Korea in 1958. However, the U.S. troops have all along refused to leave south Korea. It can thus be seen

that while paying lip-service to the defence of the armistice agreement, the United States has in fact flagrantly violated the agreement."

Huang Hua said: "The United States and other co-sponsors have also proposed that the Security Council consider the 'future of the United Nations command.' As is known to all, like the 'UNCURK' which was dissolved by the decision of the 28th session of the General Assembly, the so-called 'United Nations command' in south Korea is nothing but a product of the U.S. aggression against Korea committed under the signboard of the United Nations in 1950. The earlier 'resolutions' of the Security Council on the Korean question were in violation of the U.N. Charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state and were adopted under the manipulation of the United States at a time when a permanent member of the Security Council, the People's Republic of China, was deprived of its lawful rights in the United Nations, and are therefore entirely illegal and null and void. And now some people have reverted to these illegal resolutions with a request to refer the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops under the U.N. flag to the Security Council. Is this not an attempt to resurrect those illegal resolutions and to press for their recognition by the overwhelming majority of member states which opposed or had nothing to do with those illegal resolutions, and is this not an attempt to delay indefinitely the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea with the help of the veto power? The Chinese delegation will firmly oppose such a proposal. We believe that it will not be permitted by any justice-upholding countries either."

Chinese People Firmly Support Korean People in Their Just Struggle

The Chinese representative expressed the hope that the current session of the General Assembly, upholding the principles of the Charter and the provision of the "consensus" of the 28th session, will adopt the 38-nation draft resolution in an effort to relax the tension on the Korean Peninsula, eliminate foreign interference and aggression and support the burning desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The General Assembly should firmly reject the draft resolution co-sponsored by the United States and others, which is designed to give an excuse for the continued interference in the internal affairs of Korea by foreign forces, for the perpetual division of Korea and for the preservation of imperialist rule in south Korea. "The Chinese people," he pointed out, "have always firmly supported the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to that end. We are convinced that with the support of all the justice-upholding countries throughout the world, the Korean people will certainly surmount all obstacles to realize their just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

Soviet Revisionists Plunder Mongolia

WHILE tightening its political grip on Mongolia, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is stepping up control of that country's economic arteries in various ways. By imposing a lop-sided, single-product economy on Mongolia, strangling its national industry and plundering large quantities of its low-priced animal and mineral products to make super-profits, the Soviet social-imperialists have fully revealed their avarice.

Economic Departments Under Moscow Control

The Soviet revisionists in recent years have screwed up control over Mongolia's economy by participating directly in drafting its important economic plans in the name of "bilateral co-ordination" and "consultation" and "assistance." Apart from this, they have established "department-to-department links" between the two countries to put Mongolia's various economic sectors under their direct control.

In May 1971, the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture established "direct co-operation" with the Mongolian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Breeding, and the Soviet Ministries of Coal Industry and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy established similar relations with the Mongolian Ministries of Fuel, Power Industry and Geology. This kind of "co-operation" has since been extended step by step till it now embraces 14 Mongolian government departments including the Ministries of Forestry and Timber Industry, Construction and Building Materials Industry, Light and Food Industries, Water Conservancy, Post and Telecommunications and Transport as well as the State Committee for Quality, Standards and Measurement.

The Soviet revisionists have not only undertaken to "co-ordinate" the annual "co-operation" plans of these departments but also have planted permanent representatives there to exercise direct control. It has been disclosed that the Soviet Ministries of Coal Industry, Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Agriculture, Timber and Wood-Working Industry and the Building Materials Industry have set up "plenipotentiary missions" in Mongolia's corresponding departments. These "missions" and "permanent representatives" actually are the overlords of the various economic departments of Mongolia. Furthermore, the Soviet revisionists have sent large numbers of "advisers" and "specialists" to production units at all levels in Mongolia to strictly control their economic management, production plans and distribution of capital and manpower.

While often begging for loans from the West to make up for their capital shortage, the Soviet revisionists have strengthened control and plunder of Mongolia and some other countries by making investments in and lending money to them. Statistics show that

in the decade since the Brezhnev clique came to power in 1964, the Soviet revisionists have given Mongolia loans worth 1,365 million rubles (some 1,810 million U.S. dollars). In other words, each Mongolian owes a debt of more than 1,600 rubles to the Soviet Union and consequently Mongolia has become one of the countries with the world's heaviest per capita debt.

The Soviet revisionists have a decisive say in the use of such loans. To turn Mongolia into a base for supplying animal products and mineral resources, they have stipulated that these loans should be used primarily in the livestock breeding and mining industries. Supervision of the use of these loans is one of the tasks of the Soviet revisionist "plenipotentiary missions" in various economic departments of Mongolia.

Economic Resources Carted Away

Animal products have all along been the main object of Soviet revisionist plunder. It has been disclosed that the 1971-75 long-term trade agreement between the two countries stipulates an annual supply to the Soviet Union of 70,000 tons of cattle for meat consumption, about half the Mongolian Government's cattle purchases per year. And if, according to the official Mongolian standard, the average body weight of every live sheep purchased by the state is 29.5 kilogrammes, then the Soviet Union has carted away 2,370,000 sheep a year. In addition, Mongolia has to export 60,000 to 70,000 meat horses yearly to the Soviet Union. It also has to provide Soviet troops, "experts" and their families in Mongolia with a total quantity of meat approximating a quarter of the meat supply on Mongolia's domestic market.

Based on livestock breeding, Mongolia's national economy has been hard hit by this superpower's frant. exploitation. The past 20 years scarcely have seen any increase in the total number of animals in Mongolia. The quota for animal increase in the last several five-year plans and the annual animal increase plans over the last 10 years or so have not been fulfilled. Young animals, under one year old, account for an ever larger percentage of the total head of livestock, and the proportion now surpasses one-third. The quality of livestock has become worse and their average body weight keeps falling. Since Mongolian animal products have to meet Soviet revisionists' needs first, Mongolia's meat packing plants, woollen mills, carpet weaving mills, leather shoe and tanning factories, all of which are few in number, often have to stop work because of the short supply of raw materials. Some of them operate at about one-third of their capacity.

Mongolia's mineral resources are another important item on the Soviet revisionists' list of plunder. Since

Mongolia joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1962, the Soviet revisionists, in the name of "common development," have not only monopolized the right to prospect for and exploit mineral resources of the country, but also have seized most of its mineral products for their exclusive use. All the fluorite mined in Mongolia has been shipped to the Soviet Union, accounting for 50 per cent of its imported fluorite. Most tungsten ore produced in Mongolia over the years also falls into Soviet revisionist hands. To step up pillaging of Mongolia's mineral resources, the Soviet revisionists, following in the footsteps of the Western monopoly capitalists in the method of management, have exported capital to Mongolia and established what are virtually trans-national corporations there. The "Mongolian-Soviet joint-stock Erdenedzin-Obo ore-dressing plant" and the "Mongolian-Soviet joint-stock company for non-ferrous metals," both established according to an "agreement" signed between the two countries in 1973, are examples of this. "Joint-stock" in name, they are in fact Soviet monopoly enterprises completely under the thumb of the Soviet revisionists.

Reduced to an Economic Appendage

In recent years, Moscow's new tsars have always tried to cover up their economic control and plunder of Mongolia with high-sounding phrases like "disinter-

ested assistance" and "all-round co-operation." Under the pretexts of "international division of labour" and "economic integration," they actually only allow Mongolia to develop livestock breeding, the mining industry and the machine-repairs industry but not the animal products processing industry, the metallurgical industry and the machine-building industry. Forced by the Soviet revisionists to pursue a policy of lop-sided economic development, Mongolia has been deprived of the right to develop its independent national industry, and thus has been reduced to the status of an economic appendage of Soviet revisionism. It has to rely on the Soviet Union not only for supplying machinery, fuel, rolling stocks and ploughs, but even wires, nails, candles and exercise books. It is truly astounding that Mongolia, on the one hand, has to export meat animals, wools and furs and hides in large quantities to the Soviet Union but, on the other, has to import canned meat and woollen textile and leather garments from that country. The Soviet revisionists' plunder and exploitation are the root cause of Mongolia's economic backwardness today.

The neo-colonialist acts by the Soviet revisionists enable people to see ever more clearly their ugly features — socialists in words but imperialists in deeds.

Harnessing China's Rivers

LINING the banks of China's rivers, a centuries-old deadly scourge, today's solid dykes and about a hundred newly dug canals make for better navigation and irrigation. Mountainous areas in the south and arid regions in the north are now dotted with reservoirs, power-operated wells and irrigation channels. All this has spelt finish to the dreadful plight of the people in the past when "drought parches the land while flood makes people homeless," as the saying went.

The history of the past thousands of years has recorded innumerable heroic feats by the Chinese labouring people in their battle against flood. Relying on their own labour and wisdom, they completed a number of famous water conservancy projects and scored one victory after another in taming rivers. Nevertheless, historical records show that a total of 1,056 droughts and 1,029 floods occurred in the 2,155 years from 206 B.C. to 1949, an average of almost one disaster every year. Obviously, when the labouring people lived in enslavement, they were bound to be helpless slaves of nature.

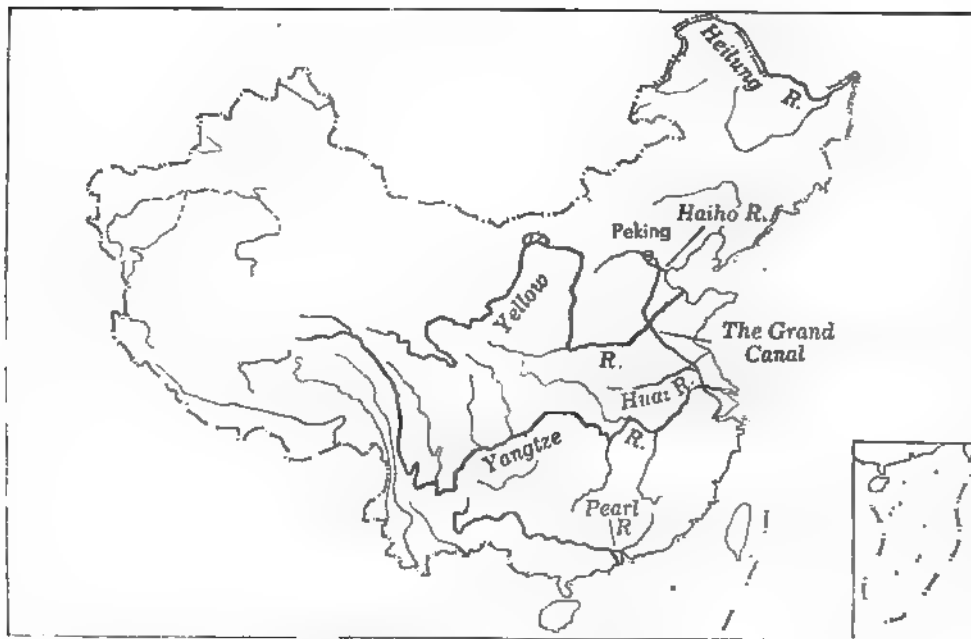
Smashing the Fetters

What did the Kuomintang reactionaries leave behind 25 years ago when New China was born? With all the waterways, dykes and embankments long out

of repair, the peasants were completely at the mercy of nature. Flood and drought were common occurrences, wreaking havoc alternately or concurrently and taking a heavy toll of millions of people, with tens of millions more rendered homeless. Such being the plight of old China, certain imperialist prophets gleefully awaited the collapse of New China in the grip of these twin disasters which all past governments had failed to cope with.

History, however, has proved just the opposite. Contrary to their wishful thinking, the emancipated labouring people of socialist New China have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, achieved unprecedented successes in water conservancy work.

In the dark old days class oppression went hand in hand with drought and flood; the reactionary political rule and the ideological fetters imposed on the people not only deprived them of the necessary objective conditions for combating floods but also made it impossible for them to see their own subjective strength in overcoming them. After each natural disaster, the reactionary rulers, while using the pretext of building water-control projects to fleece the people, spread the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and forced the people to build temples and offer sacrifices to appease the gods.



Sketch map of China's major rivers.

The storm of socialist revolution since liberation has shattered the political and economic fetters binding the labouring people and swept away the ideological trammels that hampered their initiative and creativity.

In 1954 when floods hit many parts of the world, the United States failed to check the floodwaters from pouring into its second biggest city Chicago even though it used tens of millions of tons of iron and steel and cement as well as large quantities of equipment to do the job. At that time, the Yangtze River which flows through the big city of Wuhan rose one metre higher than the 1931 disastrous flood when Hankow, one of the triple cities collectively known as Wuhan, was submerged. In some places, the water level was above the two-storeyed buildings in the city proper. Undaunted by such an extraordinary flood, the working people of Wuhan swung into action to save their city. More than 200,000 people worked for more than 100 days and nights and moved a total of 3.5 million cubic metres of earth and stone by levelling a hill on the city's outskirts to reinforce the dykes. As a result, the Wuhan people who were firmly convinced that man can conquer nature succeeded in stemming the flood.

As early as 1951 when Chairman Mao issued his great call "The Huai River must be harnessed," the people living along the river lost no time in forming mighty contingents to tame it. Among them were former flood victims — grey-beards who had been forced to flee and beg for several decades, women whose husbands had lost their lives and whose families had been torn apart as well as young people who had grown up under the constant threat of flood. Drawing strength from Chairman Mao's call, they for the first time in their lives were full of confidence and determination in relying on their own efforts to control the Huai River. Over the past two decades, every winter and spring has

seen hundreds of thousands and even millions of people working on the river-control projects.

The tremendous changes in Hsinghua County in the Huai River basin epitomize a world of difference between the present and the past. Before liberation, floods frequently inundated this low-lying county. In a township of 11,000 households, the 1931 flood brought death from hunger to 2,600 people and 6,700 families had to flee to other areas. Today, the flood threat has been eliminated, and the county's total grain output last year was over six times that of 1949. Last summer torrential rain hit the whole county, bringing the precipitation to over 300 mm. in two days. The water level of the Huai River rose to two metres,

but the paddyfields behind the dykes remained lush green. Seeing the machines pumping excess water from the fields, the older people were all smiles. Pointing to the sky, they said: "Even if heaven pours down all the water it has, we'll grow crops and have a rich harvest all the same."

Matchless Force

What accounts for the initial solution by New China of her problems of flood and drought in only two decades while they remained insoluble in old China for thousands of years?

The answer to this question would be incomprehensible in the absence of our advanced socialist system and the masses of people who have tremendous enthusiasm for socialism.

At the work-sites of various types of water-control projects, we saw river-tamers using simple tools and equipment — hammers, chisels, picks, wheel-barrow, home-made machines and explosives. But this does not mean that China does not produce any bulldozers, excavators, earth-removers, heavy-duty trucks and other machinery. In a big country like ours, we simply cannot afford to wait for modern equipment when a great number of projects have to be launched simultaneously. This is why we hardly ever saw big modern machinery on most of the water-control projects undertaken by local people, except on state-financed key projects. Difficult as the conditions were, the river-tamers' spirits were high. Wherever we went, we saw them working with a will to build socialism by self-reliance and hard struggle, singing revolutionary songs during breaks. It is these builders wielding simple tools who have solved or are solving the thorny prob-

lems for which the rulers of many past dynasties and foreign specialists found no solutions.

The Kuomintang reactionaries had asked imperialist "specialists" and "authorities" to come and help harness China's rivers. The press in those days made a big fanfare about plans to exploit the water resources of the Yangtze and dredge the Huai. However, not a single project of any significance was accomplished save for stacks of reports shelved in the archives. When the Yangtze had time and again overflowed its banks and caused great damage, the Kuomintang government built a drainage gate with three arches near Wuhan. It was a very small project which any average production brigade can undertake today, but the Kuomintang government begged for "assistance" from five countries and completed the work after three years.

Not long after the birth of New China, the Chinese people completed their first large Chingkiang flood diversion project on the Yangtze. It involved repairing and reinforcing existing dykes, building new dykes totalling 208 kilometres in length, putting up headgates and distribution gates with a total of 86 arched sluice-gates made of steel, and setting up a safety area to accommodate 170,000 people in case of a big flood. The whole project was completed in 75 days.

To end floods caused by the tide once and for all and to reclaim beachland for growing food crops, the people of Chaoyang County in Kwangtung Province set to work in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in nine months erected a 1,500-metre-long dam along the coast with 72 nine-ton sluice-gates; the top of the dam is wide enough for two heavy-duty trucks to pass side by side. The project freed 20,000 hectares of farmland from tidal attacks and helped the local people reclaim 2,300 hectares of beachland.

To build the project, more than 3 million huge blocks of stone, or 70,000 truck-loads, were needed. To make up for a truck shortage, the local people used over 3,000 bicycles and carts and did the job in eight months. Some bicycles were refitted so as to carry 300 kilograms of stone a trip. The building of the project was graphically described by an old peasant when he said: "The sluice-gates were brought in by bicycle, while the dam was carried in on our shoulders!"

It is only under socialism that the initiative and creativity of the people can be brought into the fullest play and quickly transformed into a matchless material force. This force which cannot be calculated by any computer has been the most effective magic weapon in our hands for building water-control projects over the past 25 years.

It was not uncommon in the old society to see armed strifes over water provoked by the landlords, capitalists and bureaucrats, strifes which took a heavy toll of the labouring people and which led to the breaking up of many families. When there was a flood, more often than not the landlords, capitalists and bureaucrats diverted the floodwaters to others' fields, which aggravated the natural disasters.

It is a different story today. A new type of relationship between people has been established on the basis of the socialist public ownership of the means of production. They voluntarily sacrifice the part for the sake of the whole, give up personal interest to benefit the collective, tackle what is difficult and leave what is easier to others. This ensures unified arrangements, overall planning and the building of multi-purpose water conservancy projects to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

A case in point is the Tsining Administrative Region in Shantung Province. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the people there embarked on a big project to further improve irrigation and navigation facilities. The work called for digging a waterway in the neighbouring county of Peih sien in Kiangsu Province, which would take up 3,300 hectares of farmland and bring the Peih sien people many difficulties. But, after discussion, the latter decided to give up some of their land, saying: "We'll lose some land, but the people in Tsining will grow a lot more grain. We should always do things in the interest of the whole country."

Materialism and Dialectics

Since the founding of New China 25 years ago, and particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, Chairman Mao's brilliant materialist and dialectical thinking has been disseminated on an unprecedented scale among the hundreds of millions of people. This has promoted the rapid development of China's water conservancy work as well as all other fields of endeavour.

In the last few years, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, while engaging in water-control projects, have paid attention to correctly handling the dialectical relationship between water and soil. They have begun levelling and deep-ploughing land and improving soil on a big scale. Under the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius that followed, China in the last winter-spring period expanded and improved 3.3 million hectares of irrigated land, levelled 5.2 million hectares, deep-ploughed 13 million hectares, terraced 930,000 hectares and transformed 730,000 hectares of low-yield land. All this work bids fair to give better results than in any previous year since liberation.

Drought used to be a main handicap to farming in the vast region of north China where the annual rainfall is limited and rivers often dry up. Tapping groundwater resources in a big way, therefore, was a long-cherished desire of the local people. Many villages in pre-liberation days sought the help of "geomancers" in their search for groundwater, but nothing ever came of it. Great progress has been made in exploiting groundwater since liberation. However, in many places where the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and idealist apriorism was rampant, no wells were sunk because it was arbitrarily

alleged that those areas were unsuitable for sinking wells.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the cadres and people in north China, proceeding from the materialist theory of knowledge, firmly believed that they could get to know the objective world no matter how complicated, and that groundwater, as a matter of objective reality, was bound to have laws of its own. Keeping to the scientific approach of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, they made unremitting efforts to carry out investigations and study and scientific analysis. As a result, they succeeded in sinking many power-operated wells in the hills and highlands of eastern Kansu, northern Shensi and northwestern Shansi Provinces, areas long regarded as water-deficient and unsuitable for sinking wells. To date, China has more than 1.3 million power-operated wells which irrigate 7.3 million hectares of land.

Cadres, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country have consciously applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to their work and paid great attention to summing up their experiences so as to turn their large fund of scattered

perceptual knowledge into systematic rational knowledge. On this basis they have succeeded in creating and improving the implements, equipment and methods for sinking wells, making the distribution of wells more rational, locating and utilizing fresh and brackish water strata and solving many other problems. In the Hantan Administrative Region in Hopei Province, a 70-year-old worker named Chia Fu-jui, who had rich experience in sinking wells but little schooling, spent two years writing with the help of his grandson teaching material about sinking wells.

Water used to be extremely scarce in those parts of southwest China with a changeable karst topography. Since the Great Cultural Revolution began, members of the Kwangsi hydro-geological team armed with materialist-dialectics have surveyed over 2,200 square kilometres of land between mountains and verified the location of 19 subterranean rivers. Basing themselves on the large quantity of data thus accumulated, they gradually got to know the laws governing the development of underground karst formations and the movement of underground rivers and summed up a whole series of methods for tapping groundwater in these areas. Nurtured by Chairman Mao's philosophical

Some Facts

Crisscrossing the 9.6 million square kilometres of China's vast territory are several thousand big and small rivers which all flow from west to east and empty into the sea. The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, both more than 5,000 kilometres long, as well as the Huai, Haiho, Pearl and Heilung Rivers form the backbone of China's river system.

Before liberation, the country was plagued by frequent floods and droughts.

Since the founding of New China, 130,000 kilometres of dykes have been repaired, reinforced or built along the banks of the major rivers, nearly 100 big canals for draining floodwater and excess water have been dug, over 2,000 large and medium-sized reservoirs built and a great number of big and medium-sized projects including sluice-gates and flood storage and flood detention works completed. In addition, the rural people's communes and production brigades have built a great many small projects.

Historically, the Yellow, Huai and Haiho Rivers were notorious for their damage to the country and people. Their basins embrace over one-third of China's cultivated land and one-third of the population. Known as "China's sorrow," the Yellow River often caused floods in areas along its lower reaches as a result of dyke breaches or changes in its course before liberation. Now it has been brought under control thanks to the work

done since 1949. The Haiho River basin is basically free from flood and waterlogging since being harnessed. The Huai River basin has greatly increased its ability to prevent flood, drain off excess water and fight drought, and grain output there is more than double that of the early post-liberation period while cotton output has increased several-fold.

Work on harnessing other big rivers such as the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers and tapping their resources has also been carried out to various extent.

Building water conservancy works is accompanied by building multi-purpose projects. The aim is not only to prevent flood but to develop irrigation and the power industry, provide the cities with water, improve and expand navigation and meet other needs.

Quite a number of provinces, especially those in the south, now have half or more than half of their farmland under irrigation. Power-operated wells in north China come to 1.3 million. The total capacity of the nation's power-operated drainage and irrigation facilities has increased to over 30 million h.p. Rural consumption of electricity is now well over the total used by the whole country before liberation.

The expansion of water conservancy works has played an important role in raising farm production. China's 1973 total grain output topped 250 million tons, more than double the 1949 figure.

Dykes repaired, reinforced or built:

Big canals for draining floodwaters and excess water:

Large and medium-sized reservoirs:

Power-operated wells:

Total capacity of power-operated drainage and irrigation facilities:

130,000 km.

nearly 100

over 2,000

1,300,000

over 30,000,000 h.p.

Some Figures on New China's Water Conservancy Work

Thinking, a new generation of intelligent and capable scientific and technical personnel is coming to the fore all over our motherland.

Lofty Aspirations

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." (Introductory Note to "Surplus Labour Has Found a Way Out.") If we say that 25 years ago the Chinese people battled flood and drought to protect their homes and ensure their very survival, then today they have something more ambitious in mind and are working for a loftier goal. What is uppermost in their mind goes far beyond a commune or a brigade, a region or a county, or even a province or river basin. They are thinking of the whole of China, and the transformation of nature in all China at that.

The Chiangtu Pumping Station, the largest power-operated drainage and irrigation station in China, is located in Chiangtu County in Kiangsu Province, east China. This key water conservancy project is made up of three big drainage and irrigation stations and a dozen other projects, and it links up the Yangtze and Huai River basins. In the event of drought, it pumps water from the Yangtze into the Lhsia River of the Huai River system, and in the case of a flood, it drains excess water from the Lhsia into the Yangtze. A still bigger drainage and irrigation station is now under construction. Many engineering and technical personnel and workers proudly told us: "The Yangtze has flowed eastward and emptied itself into the East China Sea for millions of years. Now we will make part of its water flow northward across mountains to irrigate the farmland in the northern part of our motherland!"

To proceed from lofty aspirations and overall planning, transform age-old rivers and mountains on a big

scale and make them serve the Chinese people better—this is the most outstanding feature of our current water conservancy work.

When north China experienced a long dry spell in the summer of 1973, the industrial city of Tientsin was threatened by a serious water shortage. At this crucial point, water from the Yellow River was diverted to Tientsin through the "People's Victory Canal" in Honan Province, the Weiho River and 30 counties and cities in Honan, Shantung and

Hopel Provinces. Did such a miracle ever take place in any of the dynasties down through the past millennia?

True, we are still at the blueprint stage to bring south China's water to north China so as to change the situation in which water is plentiful in the south but short in the north and to crisscross the land with rivers and canals and make it green all over. But the realization of this ideal is not so far off; actually the people are now working for its gradual fulfilment with their own hands.

Living in a mountain hamlet in Jenschou County in southwest China's Szechuan Province, 55-year-old poor peasant Yuan Tse-chuan who is resolved to make his contribution to water-control work has since 1967 been using all his spare time to find water resources in his water-deficient county. In a little over a year he travelled some 1,000 kilometres around a dozen communes, spent many a sleepless night drawing maps and charts based on the hydrological data he had collected and presented his proposals for water conservancy projects to the county leadership. Despite little schooling, let alone any knowledge of drawing, and trouble with his eyesight, he finally finished a sketch map for building water conservancy works in the county. It is not an ordinary blueprint, to be sure, it is the crystallization of a poor peasant's wholehearted devotion to the people!

This is the stuff of which Chinese workers engaged in water conservancy projects today are made. Do they still retain any slavish feature or any trace of helplessness such as was common with them in the face of natural disasters in bygone days? None whatsoever! As Chairman Mao pointed out in the big leap forward year of 1958: "The working people on the 9,600,000 square kilometres of the People's Republic of China have really begun to be the rulers of our land." (Introducing a Co-operative.)

—by Hsinhua Correspondents

ROUND THE WORLD

UNITED STATES

People Protest Soaring Prices And Unemployment

With an economic crisis deepening, rallies and demonstrations to protest skyrocketing costs of living and rising unemployment took place on November 18 in more than thirty cities in the United States. The participants included workers, shop clerks, housewives and other sections of the people.

A thousand people in New York City turned out for a march and rally. A recently fired General Motors auto worker told the gathering that the monopoly corporations are making huge profits while the living standards of most workers go down. "The auto industry is in a depression, and as goes the auto industry, so goes the nation," he declared. The rally launched a petition campaign to collect a million signatures.

At a San Francisco rally speakers criticized the government who tried to blame inflation on the poor while corporate profits shot up an average of 42 per cent in the last six months.

U.S. consumer prices were 12.2 per cent higher in October than a year earlier, according to official figures. This represented the biggest 12-month increase since 1947, and a more than fivefold rise over the annual average increase of the 1960s. American workers' real wages were 4.9 per cent lower in October than in the corresponding period last year. The unemployment rate the same month reached 6 per cent, the highest in three years, with the figure for black workers climbing to 11 per cent.

BRITAIN IN ECONOMIC CRISIS

New Budget

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey submitted this year's third budget of the Labour government to the House of Com-

mons in November. The budget envisages measures to prod production with a view to easing the country's worsening financial and economic crisis.

Referring to Britain's present economic situation, Healey said in his statement on the budget: "Britain entered 1974 in a worse condition than nearly all her partners in the industrial world." He admitted that Britain's industrial "growth had come to a halt," that the number of unemployed was astounding and "more likely to rise than to fall," that the international payments deficit was "formidable," and the trade deficit "larger than at any time before 1974," and that inflation was worsening. Britain and the whole capitalist world faced the "grave risk that we shall once again be plunged into a depression on a scale as great as we encountered over 40 years ago," he stated.

The financial and economic situation has deteriorated daily since last winter. Industrial production dropped 2 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding 1973 period. Production in steel, auto, construction and other important industries slumped by a big margin. Compared with last year's corresponding period, steel production in the first 9 months of 1974 fell by 17.6 per cent, auto by almost 10 per cent and private housing by 55 per cent. Fixed capital investments decreased. Large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises went bankrupt, with business failures 10 per cent more in the first half of the year than in the same period of last year. The number of unemployed has surpassed 600,000 since last June.

At the same time, the trade and the international payments deficits continued to rise, with the former running at 3,822 million pounds and the latter at 2,898 million pounds from January to September. Infla-

tion went from bad to worse with the annual rate now at 20 per cent. As against the same month last year, prices of industrial raw materials in October went up 38 per cent, wholesale prices 26 per cent and retail prices 17 per cent. The British Government has borrowed more than 3,000 million pounds (equal to 9,000 million U.S. dollars) from abroad this year in order to tide over its serious financial and economic difficulties.

Confronted by this difficult situation, Healey announced in his statement the intention to take measures to stimulate production, including cancellation of price controls, permission to the capitalists to raise prices by a certain margin and a reduction of some business taxes. These measures will benefit Britain's monopoly capitalists by putting some 1,500 million pounds into their pockets next year. For the British people, he announced: "A great majority cannot expect an increase in living standards in the next few years."

British papers generally had their doubts about whether the new budget could solve the country's present grave financial and economic crisis. *The Daily Mail* said: "No budget, of itself, can solve Britain's present economic crisis. Prices will continue to rise, unemployment will continue to rise. Living standards will continue to fall." *The Times* declared: "The new budget gave inflation a new impetus and the consequences 'are potentially disastrous.'"

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS

Formal Independence Soon

An agreement on the independence of the Sao Tome and Principe Islands was reached in Algiers on November 26 after talks between the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement and the Portuguese Government.

The agreement says that the Portuguese Government affirms the right of the people of Sao Tome and Principe to self-determination and independence. Both sides agreed that the Sao Tome and Principe Islands will formally proclaim independence on July 12, 1975.

The agreement is a new development in the movement for national independence by the people in the Portuguese African colonies.

The Sao Tome and Principe Islands lie in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. The islands have an area of 964 square kilometres and a population of 80,000 that is mostly Bantu.

Portuguese colonialists began their invasion of the islands as early as 1471. In 1522 they proclaimed the islands Portuguese colonies. An uprising in 1595 by the islanders overthrew Portuguese colonial domination.

The Portuguese colonialists staged a come-back in the 19th century. In 1951 they renamed the islands a Portuguese "overseas province" ruled by a governor. About 90 per cent of the cultivated area was seized by big Portuguese plantation owners. Cocoa, the principal crop, and coconuts and coffee were all planted for exports to grab big profits. Sao Tome Island to which the Portuguese colonial government exiled political prisoners was the site of the biggest concentration camps in Portuguese African colonies.

The Sao Tome and Principe people have waged a long, heroic struggle for national independence. A big uprising took place in Sao Tome in February 1953. Bloody suppression by the Portuguese colonialists has been unable to prevent the continuous development of the local people's liberation struggle.

NEPAL

India Denounced for Stopping Oil Supply

The Indian Government has decided to stop supplying petroleum products to Nepal as from January 1, 1975 in violation of the trade and transit treaty between the two countries. This unilateral action has aroused strong resentment from Nepalese public opinion and political circles.

The Nepalese weekly *Mirror* said in a November 25 article that by its

decision to stop supplying Nepal with petroleum products which has hitherto been made available to Nepal under the trade and transit treaty, "India has deceived us once again at the eleventh hour."

Quoting observers as saying that the (Indian) "move is another tact to pressurize Nepal," the article pointed out that India always goes back on its word. India had promised not to cut the quota for petroleum products supplied to Nepal, but now that assurance has been breached, it added.

The weekly *Matribhumi* said in an editorial on November 26: "Observers think that the Indian conspiracy to bring Nepal within the sphere of its influence is intensifying." India had tried to put an end to Nepal's sovereignty and independent existence. "However, thanks to Nepal's courageous and far-sighted moves, these manoeuvres were thwarted. But the Indian moves have been continuing for some time," it stated.

"What India has expressed about its inability to supply petroleum products to Nepal is the latest and most dangerous form of this conspiracy."

The editorial continued: "The Indian policy towards Nepal has become clear after Nepal's protest against India's illegal action in Sikkim." "India has exposed its intention of expanding its influence in Nepal before the world."

An editorial in *Samaj* on November 24 said the Nepalese Government should remain vigilant in other matters concerning Nepal-India relations, because India may even ban its supply of salt and textiles in future on the pretext of its own requirements, as in the case of petroleum.

ISRAEL

Economic Deterioration

Israel is on the verge of the worst economic crisis in 26 years. This has been admitted by the *Jerusalem Post* which usually reflects the official Israeli view.

Due to repeated wars of aggression against the Arab countries, Israel's bloated military budget has increased by large margins every year, climbing sharply from 2,200 million Israeli pounds in 1968 to 6,000 million (1,500 million U.S. dollars) in 1973, a sum which accounted for 18 per cent of the gross national product, the highest percentage in the world. Military spending this year has risen to 4,000 million U.S. dollars, or 30 per cent of the gross national product.

Huge military expenditures have greatly increased Israel's indebtedness. Foreign debts have gone up year after year since the 1967 "June 5 war." From 1,600 million U.S. dollars at the close of 1967, they rose to 4,000 million at the end of 1972, the highest per capita figure in the world. Overall Israeli debts have now shot up to nearly 6,000 million dollars.

Massive arms purchases have almost exhausted Israel's foreign exchange reserves and brought about a huge adverse trade balance. Reserves in hand have dropped by over 750 million dollars since the start of the year, and in the latter part of October they fell to 930 million, Israeli bank sources stated.

Israel's trade deficits in the first six months of 1974 reached 1,100 million dollars, over 446 million more than in the corresponding period of last year, the Israeli central bureau of statistics declared on October 18.

Long-standing inflation in Israel has aggravated in recent years. U.S. *Newsweek* of September 2 said Israel's current annual rate of inflation is 38 per cent. In the first five months of this year, the cost of living index soared by 21.2 per cent.

To make up for their enormous deficits, Israeli authorities have levied all kinds of taxes. On the average, it is reported, half the income of the Israeli people is paid out in taxes and the percentage is the world's highest.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Critic of Revisionism At College

CHANG Tieh-sheng, a middle school graduate who settled in the countryside, is well-known in our country because he criticized the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education during a college entrance examination. In 1973 on the recommendation of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, he was enrolled at the Liaoning Agricultural College. There his continuing activity in the revolution in education as well as his diligence in study brought him recognition as an outstanding student from the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, Chang Tieh-sheng had gone to temper himself in agricultural productive labour in the Paitya People's Commune in Liaoning Province, northeast China, after graduation from middle school in 1968. Two years later he was elected leader of his production team.

At college entrance examinations last year this young man of 23 found the methods and questions geared to rote-learning from books — little different from those used under the revisionist line in education. They

failed to reflect changes that had taken place in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he felt, and were unsuitable for testing the general knowledge of workers, peasants and soldiers who had rich practical experience. Instead of answering the questions on the examination paper, he wrote the leaders in charge a letter criticizing the manner in which the whole procedure was being conducted.

Renmin Ribao carried Chang Tieh-sheng's letter under the heading, "A Thought-Provoking Examination Paper" and in an editorial note pointed out that it "raised an important question in the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies in education." People attached great importance to the letter and praised Chang Tieh-sheng for his revolutionary spirit in going against the tide which lent new vigour to criticism of the harm caused by the revisionist line in education.

The education department concerned accepted Chang Tieh-sheng's criticism and confirmed his eligibility for college on the basis of his high level of consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle combined with his excellent work-record in the countryside. He was admitted

on his own request, to the veterinary department of the Liaoning Agricultural College.

During the Cultural Revolution the college had moved from Shenyang to the countryside in Tieling in the northern part of Liaoning Province. But this in itself did not spell success in the educational revolution. Engrossed in his studies there, Chang Tieh-sheng soon discovered that students, overburdened with lectures and exercises, had little time to make independent analyses and combine theory with practice, to say nothing of integrating with peasants in the vicinity.

One evening he had a heart-to-heart talk with Sun Li-ming, a classmate with ten years' work-experience as a veterinarian on a stud farm. "You've had much more practical experience than I," Chang said, "do you see anything wrong with present teaching practices?"

Sun after a moment's reflection replied, "I don't think we've made a complete break with the content and methods of teaching in use before the Cultural Revolution." He went on to analyse the curriculum in the light of his long experience, mentioning which subjects he thought should be studied, which skipped. Chang Tieh-sheng found his reply highly illuminating.

He also tapped the views of teachers and other students in the college. On Sundays he went with classmates to veterinary stations for investigation and study. He then wrote a letter to the school administration and together with fellow students put up a big-character poster proposing to push on with the revolution in education. This aroused the enthusiasm and support of both faculty and students.

This year teachers and students of Chang's class took the initiative to broaden their study outside of the schoolroom. Leaving the campus they went to production brigades and veterinary stations where they could



Chang Tieh-sheng (third from left) with his teacher and classmates of the veterinary class in the pastureland.

study in the course of practice. While studying hard, Chang Tieh-sheng asked stock-breeders questions about how to raise animals and prevent or treat their diseases. This deepened his theoretical knowledge, improved his ability to analyse and solve problems. In one clinical case, he was the first to pronounce the correct diagnosis after careful examination.

In the past year most of the members of this class have gained specialized knowledge of diagnosis and anatomy and learnt to perform a number of major and minor surgical operations in addition to grasping the principles of treating the common diseases of animals. At a recent meeting called by the college administration for exchange of experiences in the educational revolution, Chang Tieh-sheng and classmates performed a surgical operation on a horse for repair of the ruptured rectum. This fairly difficult procedure was successfully completed in two hours, with Chang Tieh-sheng as chief surgeon. Teachers and veterinarians who watched said that third or fourth year college students in the past dared not take on an operation like this.

Chang Tieh-sheng still maintains close ties with his former production team. "Though I'm no longer team leader," he said, "I'm still a member of the team!"

Nanking Yangtze River Bridge Stands Tests

THE Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, built by the Chinese working class through self-reliance and completed during the Great Cultural Revolution, has withstood severe tests of nature since it was completely opened to traffic in December 1968. What about its quality after being hit by hurricanes, floods and earthquakes? In the course of construction, workers carried out technical innovations by the

tens of thousands. What about the results? An all-out check-up on the bridge made recently by a 13-unit investigation group including the Ministry of Communications, revealed that the foundations have not shifted or sunk, and that the steel girders fully conform with design requirements in regard to stress.

This double-decker bridge has a two-track railway (over 6,700 metres long) on the lower deck and a road (over 4,500 metres long) on the upper. Trains can cross the bridge proper running in opposite directions. The four-lane motor vehicle road is flanked by two-metre-wide sidewalks.

Heavy summer downpours in 1972 swelled the Yangtze crest and swift currents swept away mud and sand within several metres around the bridge piers. Maintenance workers and engineers, on careful inspection, found that none of the piers were affected.

On June 17 this year the bridge withstood a hurricane. A 12-degree gale uprooted big trees along the banks and stirred up 7-metre-high waves. The steel girders on the bridge were unshaken, and the four rails remained intact. After the hurricane, the trains ran through as usual.

Since its opening to traffic the bridge has won time for socialist construction and greatly strengthened the links of communications between the north and the south. In the past there were only eight through passenger trains, four from each side, running daily between Peking and the northwest on the one hand and Shanghai and southeast provinces along the coast on the other hand. Now there are 26. The towns Puchen, Pukou and Tachang on the north bank, now linked by the bridge with Nanking on the south, are expanding construction vigorously.

The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge builders have constructed dozens of

bridges in other parts of China in the past five years.

Meteorological Posts in The Countryside

CHINA'S countryside is studded with about 10,000 meteorological posts, numerous weather observation groups and rain-measuring stations. Helped by state meteorological departments, these mass meteorological organizations run by rural people's communes or production brigades play a daily-increasing role in scientific farming and in helping prevent natural disasters and increase farm production.

Most of the posts, whose main task is to serve agricultural production, are integrated with local scientific experimental groups. Some are set up in rural middle or primary schools, and others on fishing vessels, serving as mobile posts. Those working for these posts include seventy-year-old peasants, primary school pupils, educated youth and rural cadres.

The meteorological post in the Szutaoying Commune of Ningcheng County in northeast China's Liaoning Province has, through practice over the past dozen years and summing up the experience of the masses, worked out several effective measures to combat frost.

The Kuanpuyang Brigade of the Tasai Commune in Lungchuan County, Chekiang Province, is in a mountainous area. It used to reap only one rice crop a year because of its cold water and poor soil. In 1967 the production brigade set up a meteorological post which devoted its main efforts to studying ways and means of growing two rice crops a year instead of one. After investigation and analysis of changes in the local weather, workers at this post proposed selecting early-ripening seed strains, transplanting seedlings of early rice at the proper time and improving irrigation. After the proposal was adopted, the maturing time of the early rice was shortened and the brigade succeeded in growing two rice crops a year.

A Photographic Record of The Mount Jolmo Lungma Scientific Expedition

In English

Chinese scientific workers in 1966-68 made comprehensive investigations in the region of Mount Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak. They accumulated a vast amount of scientific data on this three-year expedition. Among the subjects included in the investigations were geology, physical geography, geomorphology, glaciology, palaeontology, meteorology, solar radiation, geophysics, soil, flora and fauna, geodesy, biology and high altitude physiology.

In addition to showing various aspects of the expedition's work, this album also affords readers an idea of the magnificent splendour of the Mount Jolmo Lungma landscape.

116 photos with 50 in colour

120 pages

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